

Arizona Weekly Enterprise.

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FLORENCE, PINAL CO., ARIZONA, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887.

NO. 9.

NEW FIRM!
NEW GOODS!
NEW PRICES!

Jos. Collingwood & Co.,

FLORENCE, ARIZONA.

Calls particular attention to his large stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

For Miners, Prospectors, Farmers, Teamsters, Families, and Indeed Everybody.

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W. C. SMITH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CONSIGNMENTS IN MY CARE.
MARK GOODS "CARE OF W. C. S., CASA GRANDE, A. T."

Barley, Chopped Feed, Potatoes, Flour, Beans, Bacon

and everything needed by

MINERS AND TEAMSTERS,

kept constantly on hand, and will not be undersold.

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Keeps the Finest Teams and Best Vehicles in the County.

Will furnish transportation to any point in this and adjoining counties. Teams left in the corral will receive the best of care and be turned out in first class condition.

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CORRAL ON MAIN ST., FIRST DOOR SOUTH SILVER KING HOTEL, FLORENCE ARIZONA.

The Machinery Depot
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A Shop in which All kinds of Machine Repairing can be done.

Steam Engines, Heavy Machinery, Windmills

Steam and Horse Power Pumps, Wrought Iron, Plumbing,

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Mill, Mine and Ranch Supplies, Barbed

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Choice Fresh Meats,

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REASONABLE PRICES.
J. M. OCHOA.
South of Post Office, Main street, Florence.

JOHN A. BLACK,
— Dealer in —
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

RESURRECTION!

**The Land that Flourished,
Bloomed and Died to
Live Again!**

**The Great Canal Enterprise and
the Benefits that Will
Come of It.**

From a point a few miles above Florence and stretching away as far as the eye can discern to the southward, west and southwest, lies an unbroken mesa of waterless but extremely fertile land. Traditions, supported by still visible ruins of ancient canals and reservoirs, lead to the irresistible belief that the tattered and stained pages of Time must somewhere contain fragmentary records of a period when a dense population of frugal, industrious and intelligent people tilled the soil of this broad plain and won the sweet favor of Saturn's fond daughter, Ceres, under circumstances that the world can now contemplate only with profound wonder. The frequent mounds that mark the ceaseless labors of the obliterating influences of tolling ages, tell of stately habitations and of towns, with here and there a temple of worship in which sacred ministrations were dispensed and the devout worshippers bent the supple hinges of the knee in offering up oblations to the ever living God to whom they had been taught implicit faith and fealty.

That these prehistoric people to whose footprints the new life of the civilized world is now returning, displayed the acme of wisdom in selecting of all other places, the broad mesa bordering the beautiful valley of the Gila for their peaceful and happy homes, no one who has studied the characteristic advantages of this particular section will deny. Their canals brought them a plentiful supply of the fruitifying water from the Gila river, and their broad and fertile acres were exuberant of perennial vegetation.

The causes of the extinction or banishment of these industrious people can only be conjectured. The warlike tribes of Indians that have infested the country since the discovery of the western hemisphere have no traditions embracing the remote past. The savage hordes probably swept down upon them in vast hordes while they were engaged in their peaceful vocations, and drove them far away to perish upon the barren deserts to the southward; wantonly laid waste their property, and then passed on to other scenes of bloodshed and plunder so familiar that no special field of carnage was deemed worthy of handing down as examples of their deeds of valor.

Upon these broad and fertile mesa lands once teeming with life and activity, history will so far repeat itself that in this respect the now barren desert will be made to again blossom as the rose, and thousands upon thousands of beautiful and happy homes will arise above the mysterious ruins in fulfillment of the divine command. The time has come for the inevitable change and the opportunity is ripe.

Money, enterprise and intelligence have combined to again turn a portion of the abundant waters of the Gila river, by nearly the same course as that in which they were diverted in the obscure ages of the twilight of Time, and upon the same lands once tilled by the ancient pioneers of whom so little is really known. The zealous antiquarian might regard this rejuvenation, or rather resurrection, of the ashes of a dead civilization as a piece of wicked vandalism, but the bard of the future will weave a brilliant web of sentiment with the warp of old and new history into a web of song that will live on forever, extolling the unfolding and startling beauties of destiny and evolution.

The work of reclamation was not of accidental or recent conception. Practical men have reasoned that one day in the uncertain future the evident design of provident nature must be accomplished, and to-day they can witness almost the full fruition of those early hopes. Indeed, when the belching blaze of the booming cannon stirs patriotic blood into a fervor that is surpassed only by the Fourth of July orator as he soars aloft astride the emblematic bird of Liberty, the same event will likewise celebrate the completion of the grand Florence canal to this place, a distance of eleven miles. The water will then be turned in and from this point the work of construction will be resumed until by the main canal and its lateral branches nearly 150,000 acres of new land is brought under its irrigating capability—enough to support in a direct and indirect way, a permanent population of over 30,000 people!

The Florence canal and water company was organized early in 1886, and the work was started in April of that year. A question then arose as to the right of way across a portion of the Pima Indian reservation, and pending its adjustment all construction work ceased. In July last amended articles of incorporation were filed and upon February 1st, of the present year, all obstacles being settled, work was resumed and has been steadily prosecuted since that time. The incorporators are, Mr. D. S. Thomas, President; T. J. Wrampelmeier, Vice President; J. M. Hurley, Secretary and treasurer; Chas. Hall and John Vail. They are residents of Carthage, Mo., and Fort Smith, Ark. Mr. Thomas was the builder and part owner of the water works at Carthage and at Fort Smith, and he also owns a large herd of cattle in Texas. It was while making a visit to his Texas range that he was induced to visit Arizona, and after inspecting various opportunities for profitable investment, he came to Florence and here found a field

for his genius, means and enterprise. The present company was organized with a capital of \$200,000, and Mr. Thomas came at once to Florence to give a personal superintendence to the work of building the canal. He let the two-mile contract to Mr. James Brash and Mr. R. H. Martin secured the contract for the balance of the construction work. Mr. Martin sublet portions of the work to Messrs. John Dunn, Aaron Mason and others.

It was the good fortune of a representative of the Enterprise to visit the head of the canal on Tuesday, through the hospitality of chief engineer and construction superintendent A. T. Colton. The rock work at the head was near completion and it was thought it would be finished the present week. A very small amount of excavation was still incomplete, and the work of constructing the head gate was started on Tuesday. The company during this week and the direction of Mr. Colton, who proposes making it thoroughly substantial and effective. About one hundred feet of sand excavation is to be made, to connect the canal with the headgate, when the water will enter the conduit at two feet below the present low water mark. Should occasion demand it, a dam can be cheaply made that will turn a large stream of water into the canal at even the lowest possible stage of the water. A body of five men and ten teams with scrapers are now at work completing the excavations at the head.

About three and one-half miles from the head Mr. Aaron Mason is completing his contract of 1200 feet of rock work. He has about 30 men and many teams at work and will finish his contract by the middle of June. By that time Westfall's camp will be in front of Florence and the canal will be practically finished to this point. Mr. Colton says he will have the water running to Florence by July 1st at the outside.

From this place, bearing in a general southwesterly direction, the canal will be constructed towards Casa Grande, and Mr. Thomas thinks that October 1st will witness the completion of the fifty miles designed to be the length of the main canal. Lateral ditches will be constructed thereafter, and all the land possible is reached by the water, and made tillable. The width of the main canal on the bottom is twenty-five feet, with sides sloping at an angle that will give an average width of thirty-six feet. It is designed to carry a volume of water about four feet deep.

Nearly all the land along the main canal, so far as its route is surveyed, has been taken up by intending settlers, mostly under the desert act. As the further surveys are made the country will be rapidly, as these lands are much sought after. The company, it is understood, will make very liberal terms with the land owners in supplying water, believing their true policy to be the quick settlement of the country and pleasant business relations with consumers rather than such exactions as corporations too often make. They will foster the agricultural development of the country and give to the poor land owner an opportunity to earn his water tax upon the land he cultivates. This is an unusual concession that characterizes a very liberal spirit in the company's management.

It is also an open secret that a large influx of new people have arranged to come to this place in the fall to settle upon the reclaimed lands along the canal. They will represent the country and enterprise of several of the western States and of course, their success will bring others of their friends to dwell among them. The lands along the canal are capable of producing almost every known product of the temperate zone and many of the semi-tropical fruits. They are a part of the great thermal belt never touched by frost, and are therefore especially desirable for the growth of citrus fruits. Grapes flourish with remarkable vigor and productivity, and the dry atmosphere peculiarly adapts it for raisin making. It is a specially favored section, in which almost everything of necessity or luxury can be produced in abundance, and where a home in all its perfection can be created in a very few brief years.

It is a grand enterprise for this portion of Arizona, this Florence canal. It is destined to start the wheels of progress, and it will lead to other new and equally important developments: new sources of water supply by means of artesian wells and water storage reservoirs, and to a general and permanent prosperity full of good for everybody.

Trouble Ahead.
When the appetite fails, and sleep grows restless and unrefreshing, there is trouble ahead. The digestive organs, when healthy, crave food; the nervous system, when vigorous and tranquil, gives its possessor no uneasiness at night. A tonic, to be effective, should not be a mere appetizer, nor are the nerves to be strengthened and soothed by the unaided action of medicine or a narcotic. What is required is a medicine which invigorates the stomach and promotes assimilation of food by the system, by which means the nervous system, as well as other parts of the physical organism, are strengthened. These are the effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine whose reputation is founded firmly in public confidence, and which physicians commend for its tonic, anti-bilious and other properties. It is used with the best results in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney and uterine weakness, and other maladies.

Strangers coming to Florence should purchase their railroad tickets to Casa Grande, on the Southern Pacific railroad. Good hotels can be found at that place and the next morning a comfortable stage with excellent stock, will start for Florence, a distance of twenty-five miles, reaching here at noon. Parties who desire to see the old ruins of the Casa Grande—and they are a sight well worth a visit—will be taken by that road if they will let their wishes be known to the driver.

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40,000 pounds of lime for sale at J. M. Ochoa's.

IRRIGATING CANALS.

How the Florence Farms Flourish in Dry Times.

Florence is picturesquely situated among the finest farming lands that were ever created, in the valley of the Gila river. From ten miles above the town, to an indefinite distance below it, the valley is broad and fertile, with abundant water for irrigation. There are green fields of grass and golden grain; pretty homes nestling among the great trees and half hidden with vines and brilliant flowers, where one meets with ever-changing glimpses of rural scenery that are in cheerful contrast to the desolation of the unwatered tracts. Even the streets of Florence are supplied with continuous streams of running water upon either side, and the precious liquid is used with a prodigal hand, that is a stranger to economy. It is safe to say that the duty of the water now supplied by the various private and corporation ditches could be easily doubled with a fair exercise of economy in its use and management.

In and about Florence, from a few miles above to a short distance below the town there are no less than ten distinct irrigating ditches now in use, all of them being north of the Florence canal now under construction. They are capable of irrigating nearly, if not quite, 30,000 acres of land by the flooding system, or five times that quantity by sub-irrigation.

The Brash ditch is taken from the Gila a mile or two below the Buttes, and is five miles in length. It is south of the Florence canal and irrigates about 1200 acres in Round Valley.

The Montezuma ditch is the first one north of the Florence canal. It is now completed for a distance of six miles and is to be built six miles further. It is the property of an incorporated company and irrigates 6000 acres of land.

The next is Pat Holland's ditch, which is seven miles long and irrigates about 5000 acres of land.

The fourth is the Alamo Amarillo, owned by an incorporated company. It is seven miles long and while it irrigates but 6000 acres it is capable of supplying 10,000 acres.

Next in order is the Brady ditch. This aqueduct is but four miles long and irrigates about 3000 acres with its branches.

This ditch also furnishes the water power for Mr. Brady's flouring mill.

The next is the Adamsville ditch, the property of the Charollean brothers. It is four miles long and irrigates 1300 acres.

The nearest one to the river is the Walker ditch; it is five miles long and irrigates 1,500 acres.

The river bed at Florence carries flowing water for eight months in the year and is dry only during the summer months when the water is low and the irrigating ditches carry full heads.

Beyond the river, on the north side, the first ditch is Tom McClellan's. It irrigates between 600 and 700 acres, but is capable of far greater duty.

Then comes the Sharp and Vernoy ditch, three miles long, which irrigates 300 acres.

Next comes the Stiles ditch, which is five miles long and irrigates 800 acres.

The last is the Spinas brothers' ditch, four miles long, by which they have reclaimed two sections of desert land with plenty of water to irrigate even more land.

These ten ditches flow full of water constantly and, as before stated, they irrigate nearly 36,000 acres of as choice farming lands as the sun shines upon. Not only does the water irrigate, but it brings down a fine sediment of rare fertilizing qualities that keeps the land enriched even where two or three crops per year are produced.

With these facilities for irrigating, added to those the great canal will furnish, there is nothing short of a divine interposition in the shape of a fearful calamity that can stay the flood of progress and enterprise for this favored section of the footstool.

Gathering Grapes.
How much will one acre yield? Well, in Napa valley they show you a field that yields fourteen tons of grapes to the acre. From eight to ten tons is the average crop. These grapes are sold by the ton. They are sometimes sold as they stand; sometimes they are sold on delivery at some wine-press. They bring from \$20 to \$30 per ton, according to the ripeness of the fruit. The year (that France sent over and bought up all the wine these prices were more than doubled. And I ought to mention that these are wine grapes I am writing about now. The only table-grapes which grow upon the Sierras near the line of the eastern railroads bring from \$100 to \$200 per ton, and are shipped to Chicago and elsewhere beyond the Rocky mountains. And I may mention here that it looks to me as if the southern states ought to wake up and take all this immense trade in early table grapes to herself.—Joachim Miller in Chicago Times.

Mr. Tilden's Gallantry.
The late Mr. Tilden was celebrated for his chivalry. One day, shortly before his late illness, a young lady called to see his niece. Mr. Tilden came into the room and insisted upon her remaining to dinner. Her seat was beside the host and there were several guests present, all in elaborate dinner costume and adorned with beautiful flowers. When Mr. Tilden noticed that his young friend had no corsage bouquet, he quietly gave her a flower from the bunch. The servant soon appeared with a bunch of exquisite flowers, more beautiful than any at the table, and Mr. Tilden handed them to the young girl with one of the charming speeches for which he was famous.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

In Brazil the liberated slaves show an uncontrollable disposition to flock to the coast cities. Immigration is looked on as the only source of supply for agricultural labor.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

The Qualities and Characteristics of American Pedigree Shorthorns.

The number of breeders of thoroughbred pedigree Shorthorns in the United States, its Territories, and Canada can be safely estimated at full four thousand, with herds of half a dozen to several scores of cattle each. They extend all over North America, between the Atlantic and Pacific shores, and to the lower southern States, Texas, and New Mexico, wherever climate and soil are suitable and proper forage is produced for their sustenance, and in numbers too large for accurate estimate. Although considerable numbers of other good flesh-producing breeds for several years past have been imported from abroad and successfully bred, chiefly in the western States, in competition with the Shorthorns, the demand for Shorthorn bulls is greater than that for all other breeds, to cross upon and elevate the quality of inferior cattle, not in their own localities, but also for the extensive grazing ranches of the farther West, to improve the beef quality of the coarse bovines long existing there. Many hundreds of young Shorthorn bulls are annually taken to the ranches for breeding purposes.

When not fattened to excess, it is distributed all over the carcass, finely marbled in combination of fat and lean. They mature to profitable slaughter as veal calves at six or eight weeks old on equal supplies of milk from the udders of their dams. The steers at two and a half years old, when properly fed, attain a live weight of 1,600 to 2,000 pounds, and are ripe for the shambles. Three to three and a half years they attain a live weight of even 2,000 pounds, after which longer feeding is seldom profitable. The American exports to Europe—Great Britain chiefly—for the six months of the year 1885 of live bullocks was more than 82,000 head, aside from the largely increased weight of dead carcasses in quarters of fresh beef, almost exclusively of Shorthorn blood, the quality most salable in foreign markets. The best beef for consumption in our American cities and towns is also of Shorthorn blood, and commands a price considerably above that of common cattle.

For longevity and hardiness in all climates where used, they are remarkable in both sexes. Numerous bulls both in England and America might be named which have continued successful sires to twelve, fifteen, and even more years of age. The American bull, Baron of Oxford 2523, bred by Mr. Beoor on Long Island, one of the most successful sires, maintained his vigor until nearly fourteen years old, when a fatal accident befell him.

The cows, as milkers, when bred and educated for the dairy, have proved equal to any other breeds, their docility of disposition, their sympathetic temperament, highly promoting their intellectual powers. In England from their earliest days large numbers of them have proved extraordinary milkers and butter yielders, and in the metropolitan dairies for milk supply, as well as on farms for cheese and butter production, they are extensively used. In their earlier importations to America, the cows, as a rule, were abundant milkers, and many now continue to be; but their early and rapid tendency to flesh, more particularly in the western beef-producing States, has led to a neglect of their dairy qualities, butter and cheese production there being less followed than in many other localities. Yet in thoroughbreds, or high grades from native cows, they are largely bred and kept for dairy use in many of our States, and profitable through life on average pasture in summer and whole some keep in the colder months. Many cows might be named as continuing constant breeders and large milkers until fifteen, even twenty, years old, and fattened into profitable carcasses of beef at the end.—Lewis F. Allen, in Harper's Magazine for September.

How Animals Practice Medicine.

Animals get rid of their parasites by using mud, mud, clay, etc. Those suffering from fever restrict their diet, keep quiet, seek dark, airy places, drink water and sometimes plunge into it. When a dog has lost its appetite it eats that species of grass known as dog's grass, which acts as an emetic and a purgative. Cats also eat grass. Sheep and cows, when ill, seek out certain herbs. An animal suffering from chronic rheumatism always keeps, as far as possible, in the sun. The warrior ants have regularly organized ambulances. Latreille cut the antennae of the ant, and other ants came and covered the wounded part with a transparent fluid secreted from their mouths. If a chimpanzee is wounded, it stops the bleeding by placing its hand on the wound or dressing it with leaves and grass. When the animal has a wound, leg or arm hanging on, it completes the amputation by means of its teeth. A dog, on being stung in the muzzle by a viper, was observed to plunge its head and snout into several days into running water. This animal eventually recovered. A sporting dog was run over by a carriage. During three weeks in winter it remained lying in a brook, where its food was taken to it. This animal recovered. A terrier hurt its right eye. It remained under a counter, avoiding light and heat, although it habitually kept close to the fire. It adopted a general treatment, rest and abstinence from food. The local treatment consisted in licking the upper surface of the paw, which it applied to the wounded eye; again licking the paw when it became dry. Animals suffering from traumatic fever treat themselves by the continued application of cold water, which M. De-laney considers to be more certain than any of the other methods. In view of these interesting facts we are, he thinks, forced to admit that hygiene and therapeutics as practiced by animals may, in the interest of psychology, be studied with advantage. Many physicians have been keen observers of animals, their diseases, and the methods adopted by them in their efforts to cure themselves, and have availed of the knowledge so brought under their observation in their practice.—New Orleans Picayune.

Kaiser Wilhelm has accepted the god-fatherhood of the eleventh son of a butcher at Bremen.

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